

## REMARKS

Considering of the outstanding Official Action, applicants have amended the abstract, specification, claims, and drawings to more particularly define the invention. The abstract, specification, claims and drawings have been amended to correct some errors and for purposes of clarification.

First, applicants emphasize that the invention has the same projection system and structural relationships as the prior art described on the specification of the invention. The difference between the invention and the prior art is that the invention is placed on an asymmetric curved surface unit in the light path between the light source and the light valve. Therefore, paragraph 0023 is amended by explaining the continuing use of the prior art. Claim 2, 3, 5, 7, and 9-11 are cancelled, and FIG. 5 and paragraph 0024 are corrected for showing every feature of the invention specified in the claims.

Referring to FIG.5(B), the anamorphic surface unit actually shows an asymmetrically curved surface. To more particularly define the claims, "anamorphic surface unit" in the abstract, specification, and claims is replaced with "asymmetrically curved surface unit". Furthermore, the description of curvatures of the anamorphic surface unit is added to claim 1 for distinction. Meanwhile, the claims of the method are cancelled, and the dependency of claim 12 is changed from claim 9 to claim 4. The amendments do not introduce new matter and are fully supported by the specification and drawings as originally filed.

In Official Action, the Examiner rejects the invention under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. patent No. 6,419,365 to Potekev et al. and under 35 U.S.C.103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. patent No.5,442,414 to Janssen et al. in view of U.S. patent No.6,419,365 to Potekev et al. Applicants have carefully considered the rejection but it is most

respectfully traversed for the reason discussed below.

Potekev et al. disclose a tunnel with a nonrectangular output aperture to compensate for any keystone distortion, illumination overfill and illumination drop-off region on the light valve. However, the tunnel is a hollow pipe and hasn't any curved surface thereon. The patent to Potekev et al. is only implemented on the tunnel and quite differs from the asymmetrically curved surface unit which is a curved surface or lens. The invention can form the asymmetrically curved surface unit on any surface of lenses between the light source and the light valve, so the alignment of the invention is more flexible than the patent to Potekev et al. Besides, Potekev et al. don't disclose that the overlaps of the light spot on the projection lens affect the contrast of image while changing the shape of the output aperture of the tunnel.

Janssen et al. disclose that an anamorphic lens changes and narrows the shape of the aperture 68 which the light beam 90 reflected by the DMD could pass through. Its purpose intends to simplify the complexity of the optical system and reduce the spurious light entering the optical system for increasing system contrast. In contrast, the invention uses asymmetrically curved surface unit to offset the distortion of the light spot on DMD and to enlarge the shape of the light spot under existing projection lens such that more light flux can enter the optical system to increase its brightness. So their technology and structure are different each other. Furthermore, the patent to Janssen et al. hasn't discussed the overlap of the light beam from the different states of DMD.

In view of the above corrections, further amendments and clarification, favorable reconsideration and allowance of claim now present in the application are most respectfully requested.

Sincerely yours,

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